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The purpose of the book is "to suggest the possibility of supplementing the established doctrine of constitutional law which enforces legislative norms through *ex post facto* review and negation by a system of positive principles that should guide and control the making of statutes, and give a more definite meaning and content to the concept of due process of law."

Such a system of principles is found neither in the common law nor in constitutional provisions for reasons set forth by the author. It is pointed out, however, that certain principles of legislation, fragments, as it were, of a system, have developed from various sources, e.g., the principles of correlation, of standardization, of vested rights and of equality. It is to development within legislative practice rather than to the courts that Professor Freund believes we must look for higher standards and a more complete system of principles of legislation. In justification the past experience with the courts is cited, together with the fact that in European countries where legislation is free from court review the legislative product is in a juristic and technical sense superior to that enacted in this country. The author believes, in the light of our own experience and in that of the other countries, that "the greatest hope for establishing constructive principles of legislation lies in the further development of plans that have already been tried," including executive initiative of legislation, preparation of bills by special commissions, the delegation of power to administrative commissions, the organization of drafting bureaus, and the codification of standing clauses.

It is to be hoped that this admirable essay will soon be followed by a more extended and systematic treatise on the principles of legislation from the same pen.

FRANK G. BATES.

*Indiana University.*

KETTLEBOROUGH, CHARLES (Compiled and edited by). *The State Constitutions.*

Pp. 1645. Price, \$12.00. Indianapolis: B. F. Bowen and Company, 1918.

Whoever has occasion to make frequent use of state constitutions or other fundamental laws of the land will welcome a single volume containing the state constitutions, the federal constitution and the organic laws of the territories and colonial dependencies of the United States. This 1918 compilation is not to be regarded as supplanting Thorpe's Constitutions and Charters, but rather as affording relief, for ordinary purposes, from that older, voluminous work.

The training of the compiler and editor as Assistant Director of the Indiana Legislative Research Bureau and present Director of that Bureau (under a new name) as well as internal evidence of careful compilation and editing, give assurance that the material may be relied upon.

C. H. C.

ROBINSON, EDGAR E. and WEST, VICTOR J. *The Foreign Policy of Woodrow Wilson 1913-1917.* Pp. 428. Price, \$1.75. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1917.

The authors contribute to a better understanding of President Wilson's foreign policy by their concise summary of its major problems and decisions, and their keen analysis of the fundamental ideals shaping its development. Frequent ref-

erences in the text to appended statements of the President and his Secretaries of State, comprising nearly two-thirds of the volume, permit the reader to test the accuracy of this exposition by an appeal to the official record.

An examination of the President's conduct of our foreign relations prior to the World War reveals the foundations of his permanent policy. His basic guide to action was a faith in democracy and the finality of the moral judgment in the minds of men as well as at the tribunal of God. From this faith grew the conviction that every nation should be free to develop constitutional liberty and "should regard every other nation as its equal; that fair dealing was the best means of preserving friendship and peace between the nations; that the guidance of established law was essential to international justice and fair dealing"; that international disputes should be arbitrated in the light of law; and finally that national force should be used only to combat criminal aggression and to further great humanitarian purposes.

By adherence to these ideals in the conclusion of arbitration treaties and in our relations with Mexico, China, Japan, the Philippines and England, the President established himself as the leader of American opinion, and enabled the United States to plead for international law and justice with "clean hands" when war engulfed the world.

The President demanded equally of all belligerents a strict observance of neutral rights guaranteed by well-established rules of international law. When the submarine warfare wantonly destroyed American life, for which no reparation was possible, violating both international law and the essential rights of humanity, a break with Germany became inevitable and imperative. In contrast were English invasions of American rights, involving mere loss of property capable of full reparation through diplomatic channels.

Foreseeing our eventual entry into the world conflict, President Wilson roused an apathetic public to support an augmented army and navy; reconciled the people to a break with our traditional isolation from European affairs; and manoeuvred the European belligerents into a reasoned statement of their war aims. Thus under Woodrow Wilson's leadership our war against Germany was lifted from a selfish vindication of national rights to a lofty international purpose,—a warfare for democracy, the rights of small nations, a concert of free peoples, and a durable world peace.

The writers justly claim a further pragmatic sanction for President Wilson's foreign policy. As a result thereof "a European quarrel originating obscurely in petty dynastic ambition, in greedy economic rivalry, and in base national hatred, was transformed, by the entrance of the United States, into a world conflict with the united forces of democracy and international peace," squarely ranged under American leadership, "against autocracy and continued world struggle."

Certain inconsistencies of the President's diplomacy are gingerly treated. While regretting the repudiation, in the proposed *modus vivendi* for submarines and merchantmen (January 18, 1916), of the contention that submarines could not operate legally under existing international law, the authors ignore an earlier repudiation in the third *Lusitania* note. Again the scant account of our Caribbean relations barely hints at the conflict of our drifting imperialism in that quarter, with the Pan-American program for a union of American powers in a mutual

guarantee of their absolute political independence and territorial integrity contemplated by the Monroe Doctrine.

LEONARD P. FOX.

*Princeton University.*

### SOCIOLOGY

CALHOUN, ARTHUR W. *A Social History of the American Family from Colonial Times to the Present.* Vol. I, *The Colonial Period.* Pp. 348. 1917. Vol. II, *From Independence through the Civil War.* Pp. 390. Price, \$5.00 each. Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1918.

To those who are familiar only with the type of American history which seeks to idealize the past rather than to disclose the results of scientific research, the present volumes are destined to produce something of a shock. The author has sought to throw light upon the present problems of the family, not by theoretical moralizing, but by the description of its historic development as a social institution. The history is traced from the wider old world origins through its specific modifications under American conditions. The work represents most painstaking search for documentary evidence which is given in a profusion of detail in both quotation and reference. It is a veritable source book of social customs and conditions which have influenced the changing ideals of the American family. In Volume I, *The Colonial Period*, the author traces the development of ideas in regard to courtship and marriage, the position of women and children, sex ethics and family life in colonial New England, the Middle Colonies and the colonial South. Various factors contributed by racial elements, religious practices and traditions, Puritan standards and ideals, etc. are considered. In Volume II, *From Independence through the Civil War*, the investigation is carried forward through the period of continental development and the disappearance of the frontier, showing the increasing importance of industrialism and the abolition of slavery. Typical chapters are: Marriage and Fecundity in the New Nation, The Social Subordination of Women, The Emergence of Women, Sex Morals in the Opening Continent, Negro Sex and Family Relations in the Ante-Bellum South, Racial Association in the Old South, The Effects of the Civil War.

In his preface to Volume I, the author has anticipated the most obvious criticism which may be urged against the work, viz., the seeming undue emphasis upon the economic interpretation and upon pathological anomalies. Nevertheless, a careful reading discloses a true historic perspective which removes it from the domain of fantastic interpretations and places it upon the solid foundation of genuine historical research. It is a cyclopedia of information in regard to the evolution of family ideals and morality in America and supplements admirably such productions as Goodsell's *Brief History of the Family* and Howard's monumental work on the *History of Matrimonial Institutions*. Its usefulness as a source book is marred, however, by the lack of an index.

J. P. LICHTENBERGER.

*University of Pennsylvania.*